





THE DAILY PRESS  
OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING  
NO. 326  
JEFFERSON STREET,  
LOUISVILLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

For Congress--Fifth District,  
MAJ. GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,  
OF LOUISVILLE.

For Legislature--Lower House.

First District (above Hancock street),  
H. G. VAN SEGGEN.

Second District (Hancock to Third),  
MARTIN BILJR.

Third District (Third to Seventh),  
JOS. B. KINKEAD.

Fourth District (below Seventh),  
COL. A. M. STOUT.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Capt. W. L. Neale,

Of Madison County.

Union Candidates for Congress in Ken-

tucky.

1st District--C. D. BRADLEY.

2d District--GEO. H. YAMMAN.

3d District--J. H. LOWRY.

4th District--MARION C. TAYLOR.

5th District--LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

6th District--C. CLAY SMITH.

7th District--SPEED S. FRY.

8th District--WM. H. RANDALL.

9th District--SAMUEL MCKEE.

HENRY C. BURNETT AND AMNESTY.

We understand that a paper is in circulation,

procuring signatures to a prayer for

the pardon of H. C. Burnett, late member

of the rebel Congress, from Kentucky, and

now on bail, under an indictment for treason.

It strikes us it would be quite as well

to hear the evidence pro and con, which his

trial may elicit, before hurrying up petitions

for his pardon. The style of Burnett's

advocacy of secession at the commencement

of our troubles, the treachery and malice he

displayed, the wild tumult of violent passions

which he aroused by his magnetic

power as a speaker, and the ingenuity of his

devices, are not the circumstances best

calculated to predispose loyal people to ex-

ert themselves in behalf of his exemption

from all penalties or even trial, for his ter-

rrible offenses against the lives of his fellow-

citizens, and the structure of society itself.

Those who remember his career in the sum-

mer of '61, as that of the chief anarchist, the

most effective disturber of the peace, the

most successful inflamer of reckless and

malignant passions then in the State, will

prefer to hear his defense in a court of jus-

tice, before making any very vigorous ef-

forts for his pardon.

No man was more guilty than he, none

more efficient in misleading men into

bloody crimes and their own ruin. His

evil eloquence lingered in the State after he

had left it, an abiding and active curse, and

a perpetual incitement to guerrilla atroci-

ties. In a speech on the 15th of June, 1861,

he declared that it would not be "three

months before every Union man in his dis-

trict would have unpleasant sensations about

the neck." He was in the habit of

telling Union men that if he had the power

he would hang them without delay. Union

men, he declared, should be called "Lin-

coln dogs" and wear a collar about the neck.

In manifold ways, and with potent results,

he inculcated all kinds and extremes of

lawless violence towards loyal men. He

aspired to be the prophet and prince of ruf-

fianism in Kentucky. And it is logical and

just to trace much of the violence subse-

quently exhibited by prowling bands of

"Confederate robbers, to the inspiration of

his malicious tongue. "Sue Mundy" was

their disapproval of his acts, in consideration

of what they deemed the integrity and

exalted loyalty of his motives. His sub-

sequent career dispelled the illusion, and

furnished the key to all his previous acts,

which General Rousseau has handled with

such consummate skill in his masterly in-

terpretation of those acts. That interpreta-

tion will stick to the Honorable Robert a

good deal closer and longer than his old

constituency. The steadfastness of his ad-

hesion to the malcontents and obstructives

in Congress, punctually opposing every

measure, great or small, important or triv-

ial, calculated to thwart or damage the re-

bellion, presented in its entirety, amply

reveals the true animus of his course, and

the blunder in voting for him, into which

Union men were cajoled in 1863. That blun-

der will not be repeated. Mr. Mallory

and the Democrat are welcome to all the

consolation they can derive from the remi-

niscence of that period. But they will not

extract from such recollections any very

coherent arguments in favor of Mr. Mallory's

Unionism.

LOGIC.

The editor of the Democrat is a logician

in his own estimation, if not in fact. As a

specimen of his logic take the following:

"The Constitutional amendment will not

make the negro an equal, nor help the

farmer to find help if he needs it. We are

told if the negro knows he is free he will go

to work and not leave the State. It is the

general wish of Kentucky that he should

leave the State, and that is one small item

that weighs against the amendment.

"The faithful will see perhaps how that

"one small item" should weigh against the

amendment, when the latter can have no

influence over the negro to make him "go

or stay." Ordinary mortals might be a lit-

tle puzzled. The statement as to the gen-

eral wish of Kentucky suggests an inquiry

as to the probable source of the Democrat's

frothy spitefulness towards General Pal-

mer. It charges the military authorities in

the rebel army with this "policy,"

with robbing slaveholders of their "prop-

erty." It is worth hitherto over the passport

system which enables negroes to "leave the

State" has been as furious as a bottle of

ginger-pop. That system is undoubtedly

assisting in the fulfillment of the "general

wish of Kentucky" as announced above.

And the rejection of the amendment by the

voters of the State in August will augment

its efficiency in this respect, spite of the dic-

tum that the "amendment will not make

the negro go or stay." The Democrat is a

clear-headed concern.

SPECIAL PARDONS.

The country continues to be informed

daily of the crowds of applicants for special

pardon under the President's amnesty

proclamation. A few of the more dis-

tinguished of these applicants have treated

their fellow-citizens to lengthy printed ex-

planations of the reasons that have impelled

them to make the application. These docu-

ments are historical, biographical, occasion-

ally philosophical, but none that we have

seen are penitent. Nor do we hear of any

one asking pardon on the ground of re-

pentance. We believe there is no pretence

of any emotion deeper than chagrin at de-

feat.

It strikes us that if there was any good

reason why these rebel leaders should be

excepted from the general amnesty accord-

ed to their unhappy dupes, it is a reason

that ought to stand at least until there are

some earnest words of contrition uttered by

the offenders, if not until they have had

time to reflect on the work they have done.

These men have declared a thousand times

over that the Government of the United

States is an intolerable despotism, which

they never, never, never would live under

again. And thousands of brave misguided

men have been stimulated by these decla-

rations to seek a bloody death on the field of

disorder. If these leaders were in earnest

in such declarations, why don't they hustle

out of the country forthwith? If they were

not they deserve no pardon, especially

without repentance.

The fact is, and it is impossible for any

one possessing average sharpness of vision

not to see it, that the chief occasion of this

impudent and unseemly haste in soliciting

pardon is the rapidly approaching re-

construction of States in which process these

unscrupulous intriguers desire to inter-

vene to participate. If their animosity against

the National Government has subsided or

abated, they fail to indicate the fact in their

conduct or speech. The most they concede

is that they are whipped. They display a

sense of misfortune but not of guilt.

We trust President Johnson will give

them a wholesome period for reflection be-

fore granting their petitions.

Indian Troubles Again.

"From every portion of the plains," says

the Mining Journal, published at Central

Idaho, "the Indian war-shout is again

heard, from the frozen North to the sunny

South.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior, who for

years have been at peace, have now com-

menced hostile demonstrations. The

Pawnees, too, have taken to the war path,

and are found to have been the ones who

committed the recent outrages on the

Shoshones, or Snakes, have forgotten

the terrible whipping given them by Gen-

eral Sherman, and are again committing

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN OF THE WEST AND MONTANA WASHING MACHINE

AND SHERMAN'S (not the General) Clothing Washers

can be had at Craghton's, 324 Third street, between

Market and Jefferson.

THE ASSOCIATED FOR CRANE'S RUBBER HAND CARPET

SWEEPERS is at Craghton's, 324 Third street, between

Market and Jefferson.

THE INITIAL CHARGE, an Essay of Writing and In-

struction for Young men. Also, new and reliable treat-

ment for the Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems.

Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address DR. J. SKILLIN

ROBERTSON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 12-3m

DRY GOODS.

100 DOZEN GENTS' REMMED LINEN HAND-

kerchiefs received and for sale by

JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS,

208 and 210 Sixth street.

July 12-1t

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A JEFFERSON, deceased, I hereby request all persons

claiming against his estate, to present their claims

to Mr. R. F. ALBION, corner of Seventh and

Jefferson streets, within the time specified, to wit:

within three months after the date of this notice.

WM. COWLEY, Adm'r.

July 12-3m

SCHOOLS.

VACATION SCHOOL!

S. E. BROWDER'S VACATION SCHOOL IS NOW

open for the reception of pupils. It is located at

school building, corner Fifth and York. Term--for

ten weeks. In advance.

July 12-3m

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BEEF CATTLE.

Office of U. S. Cattle Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7,

1865. Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, JULY

12th, at 10 A. M. at Cattle Depot, in Chattanooga, Tenn.,

about 100 head of Government Cattle, of the following

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